TRAINING CUM WORKSHOP
ON
NAKSHA PROGRAMME FOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATES/ MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS

29th to 30th January, 2026

COURSE REPORT

B.N. Yugandhar Centre for Rural Studies
Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration,
Mussoorie – 248179

In collaboration with
Centre of Excellence in Land Administration and Management, Gujarat

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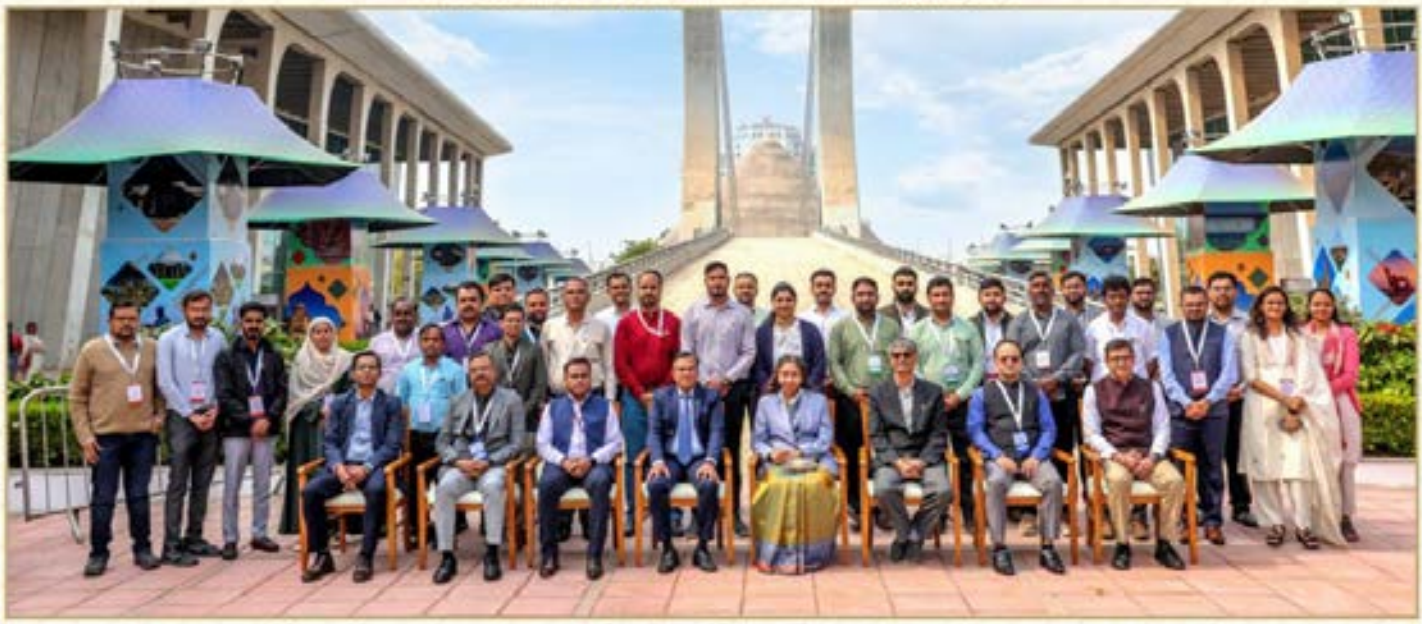

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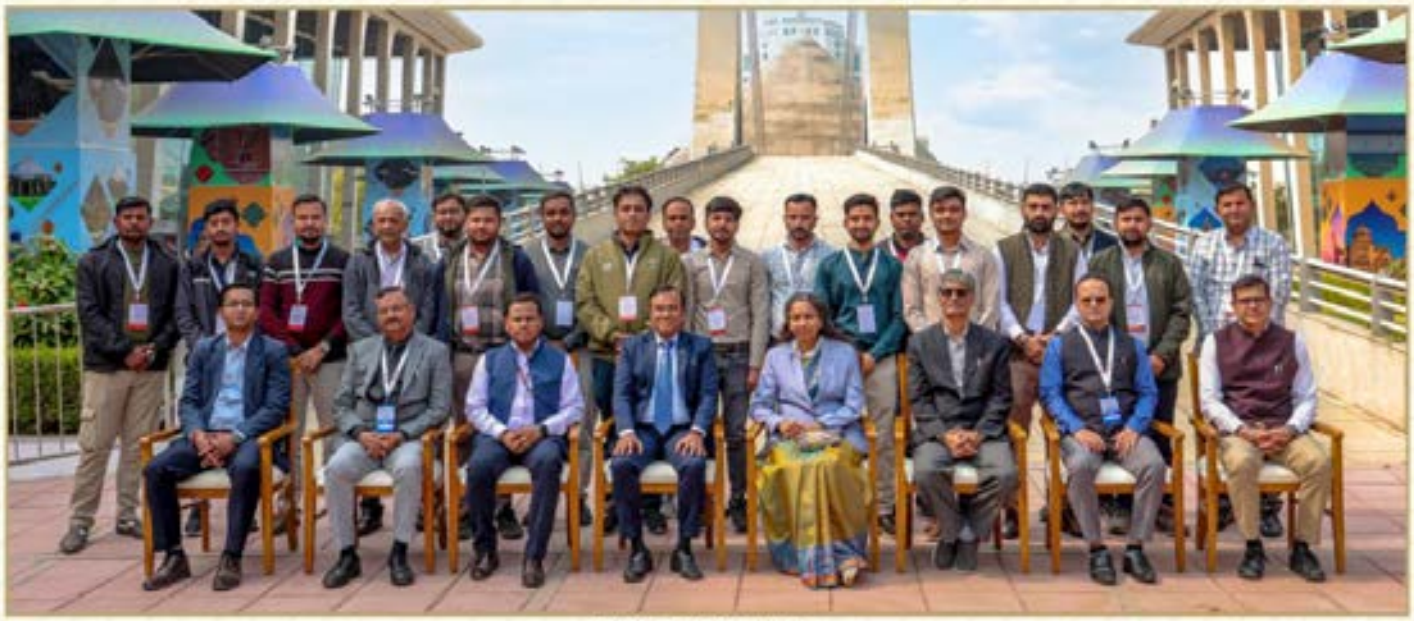

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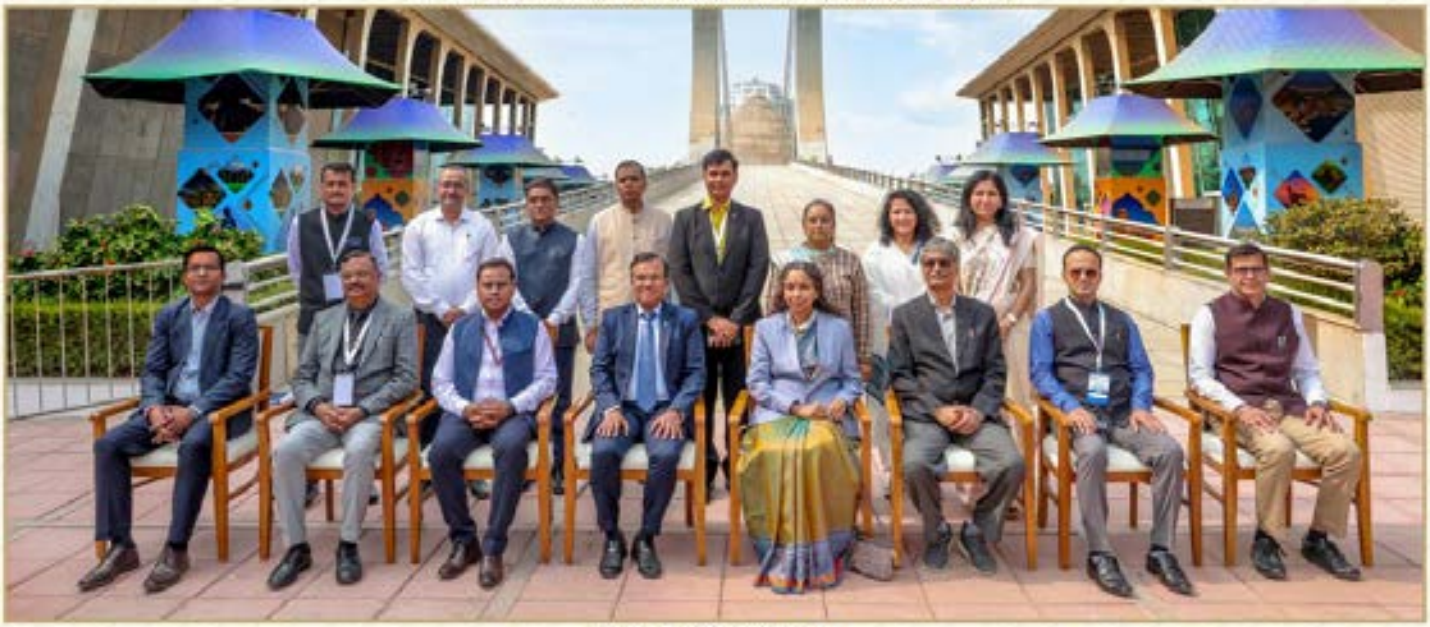

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DAY 1

Objectives and Deliverables

Objective

To provide orientation and hands-on exposure to District Collectors on the complete NAKSHA workflow and their strategic leadership role in facilitating inter-departmental coordination, survey supervision, and grievance redressal.

Deliverables

Comprehensive understanding of:

o Map-1: Aerial survey and feature extraction

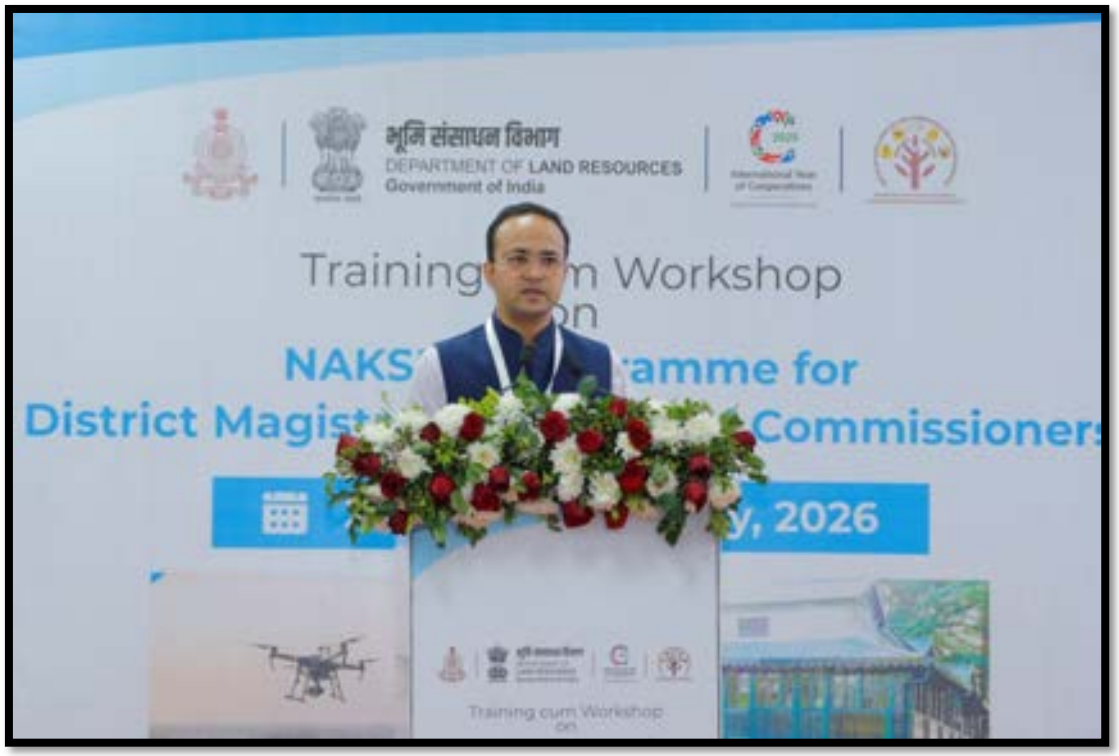
o Map-2: Ground truthing and field validation

o Map-3: Handling public objections and finalization of UrPro Cards

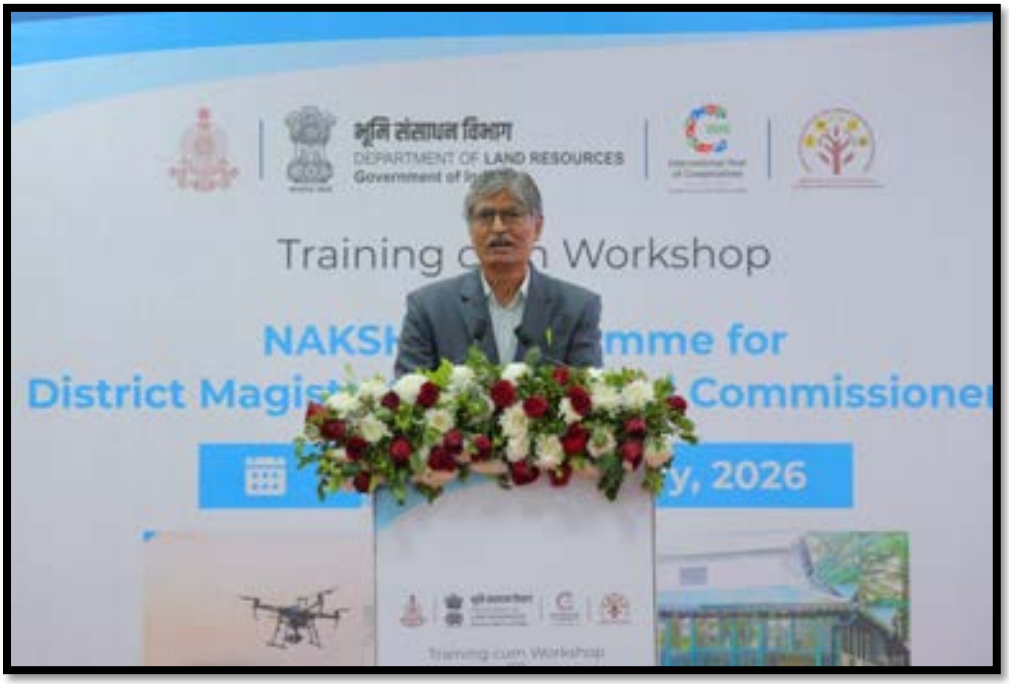
o Exposure to GNSS/ETS-based surveying, Web-GIS portal, and coordination protocols.

Inaugural Session

The inaugural session of the Training-cum-Workshop on the NAKSHA (National Geospatial Knowledge-Based Land Survey of Urban Habitations) Programme at Mahatma Mandir, Gandhinagar, commenced with a welcome address by Shri Rajesh Meena, IAS, Deputy Director (Senior) and Centre Director, B. N. Yugandhar Centre for Rural Studies (BNYCRS), LBSNAA. He welcomed the dignitaries, senior officers and participants from various States and highlighted the collaborative efforts of the Department of Land Resources, Government of India; LBSNAA; and the Government of Gujarat in organising the programme. He emphasized the importance of the workshop in strengthening institutional capacities in urban land governance and modernisation of urban land records.



This was followed by an address by Shri B. A. Shah, IAS, Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Gujarat, who briefed the participants on the objectives of the workshop and outlined the structure of the two-day training programme, including the technical sessions planned under the NAKSHA Programme.



The two-day training-cum-workshop, being held on 29–30 January 2026, is witnessing the participation of approximately 170 officers from nine States and one Union Territory, including about 70 officers from Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, along with 100 field-level officers from the Land Records Department of Gujarat. The programme is being organised under the leadership and guidance of Shri Shailesh Kumar Singh, IAS, Secretary, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, with Dr. Jayanti S. Ravi, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Revenue Department, Government of Gujarat, providing full support in organising the programme.

Overview of NAKSHA Programme

Shri Shyam Kumar, Director, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, GoI

Shri Shyam Kumar delivered a comprehensive and strategic overview of the NAKSHA Programme, presenting it as one of the most significant national initiatives aimed at bringing scientific precision, transparency and interoperability into urban land governance. He began by outlining the core challenges facing urban India, including rapid and uneven urbanization, fragmented and outdated land ownership records, obsolete cadastral maps and weak coordination among land-related departments. He noted that these systemic issues have led to a rise in land disputes, compromised town planning, delays in infrastructure development and erosion of municipal revenue bases.

He explained that the fundamental objective of the NAKSHA Programme is to establish a modern, accurate and unified urban land record ecosystem through the use of high-resolution geospatial technologies. Shri Shyam Kumar

elaborated on the collaborative implementation framework, with the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) providing overall policy direction, the Survey of India (SOI) serving as the technical authority, MPSEDC developing the Web-GIS platform, NIC supporting cloud infrastructure and hosting and States and Union Territories acting as the primary implementing stakeholders. The pilot phase covers 27 States and 3 Union Territories across 157 Urban Local Bodies, with plans to scale the programme nationwide.

Shri Shyam Kumar explained the programme's three-stage workflow. Map-1 involves aerial surveys and data processing, wherein SOI generates high-resolution outputs such as 5 cm Orthorectified Imagery (ORI), DSM, DTM, 3D mesh models and vector layers, creating a highly accurate scientific base map for urban areas. Map-2 focuses on ground truthing and integration, including GNSS-based property validation, Record of Rights integration, field corrections, attribute collection and verification of parcel boundaries. Map-3 emphasizes citizen participation through claims and objections, dispute resolution, appeals, final map publication and issuance of Urban Property Cards (UrPro).

He highlighted the extensive use of advanced technologies such as nadir and oblique cameras, LiDAR, UAV platforms, GNSS rovers, CORS networks and AI-enabled data processing to achieve unparalleled spatial accuracy. He also underscored the importance of the NAKSHA Web-GIS platform in enabling end-to-end, transparent and citizen-accessible digital land records, thereby supporting evidence-based property taxation, infrastructure planning, disaster management and overall improvement in ease of living.

In conclusion, Shri Shyam Kumar stated that NAKSHA represents a transformative shift in urban spatial governance. By integrating precise geospatial science, a robust digital platform, legal backing and active public participation, the programme is poised to become a cornerstone of India's 21st-century urban governance ecosystem.

Map-1: Aerial data acquisition under NAKSHA Programme

Shri S K Sinha, Additional Surveyor General (Tech.,), Survey of India

The presentation by Shri S. K. Sinha, Additional Surveyor General (Tech.), Survey of India (SoI) focused on the pivotal role of Survey of India as the national technical authority responsible for generating high-accuracy base maps under Map-1 of the NAKSHA Programme. He emphasized that Map-1 forms the scientific and spatial foundation of the entire NAKSHA workflow and is essential for ensuring uniformity, accuracy and national consistency in urban land records.

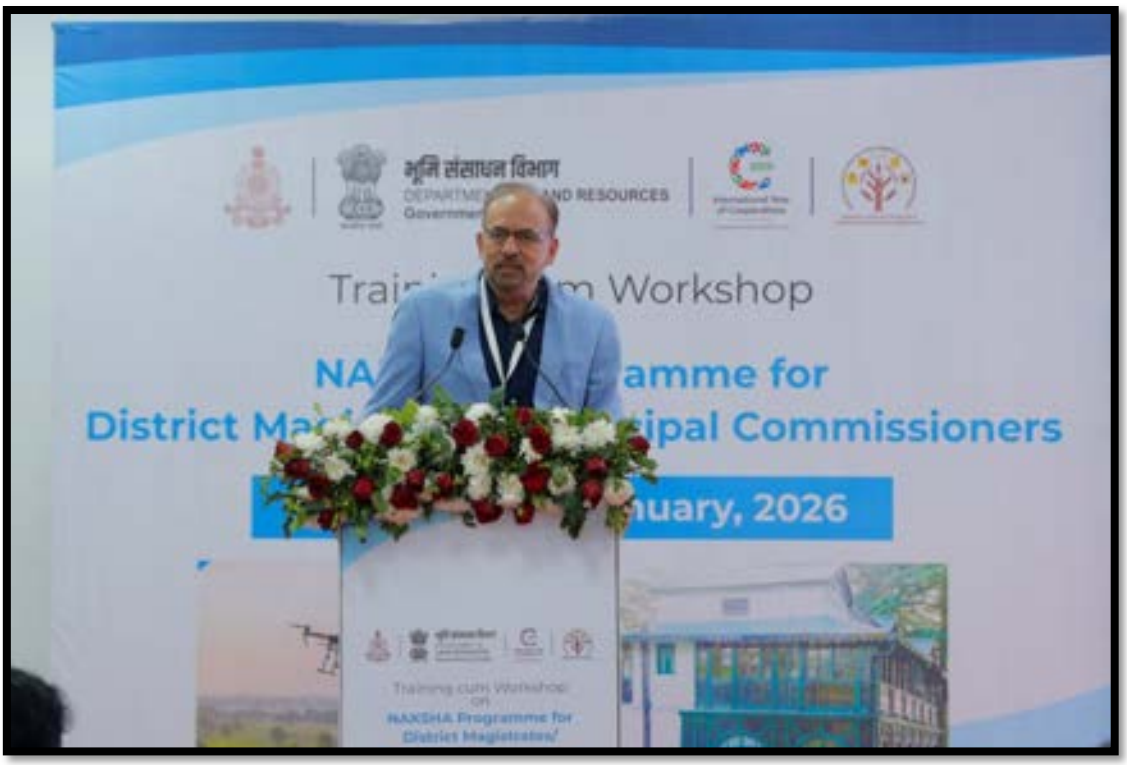
He explained that Map-1 involves the creation of high-resolution (5 cm Ground Sampling Distance) Orthorectified Imagery (ORI) along with associated elevation and vector datasets for urban areas. The process begins with finalization of the Area of Interest (AOI) in consultation with States, Union Territories andUrban Local Bodies (ULBs), ensuring coverage of municipal limits, growth areas and administrative boundaries, while duly accounting for restricted and sensitive zones. A standardized 1:2,000 UTM grid-based planning framework is adopted to ensure seamless coverage and interoperability of datasets.

The session detailed the aerial data acquisition methodology, primarily using manned aircraft equipped with advanced nadir and oblique cameras, supplemented by LiDAR sensors wherever required. Manned aircraft were highlighted as the preferred platform for large urban areas due to their ability to cover extensive areas efficiently, maintain consistent flying parameters and deliver high-quality outputs within shorter timelines. UAVs were described as supplementary tools for smaller, constrained, or complex urban areas.

Significant emphasis was placed on ground control and positional accuracy, achieved through precisely surveyed Ground Control Points (GCPs) and checkpoints using the Survey of India's CORS (Continuously Operating Reference Station) network. These controls ensure that final outputs meet

stringent accuracy standards, typically better than 10 cm RMSE, making the datasets suitable for large-scale urban mapping and cadastral alignment.

Shri Sinha explained the data processing workflow which includes aerial triangulation, geo-referencing, radiometric balancing, generation of Digital Surface Models (DSM) and Digital Terrain Models (DTM), orthorectification and creation of seamless true ORI. Survey of India follows strict Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) protocols at every stage to ensure geometric accuracy, completeness and consistency before data acceptance.



The presentation further covered feature extraction and 3D data generation, including building footprints, road networks, water bodies andLoD-2 compliant 3D city models which support downstream activities such as ground truthing, parcel delineation, urban planning, infrastructure development and disaster risk assessment.

The division of responsibilities was clearly outlined, with third-party agencies conducting surveys under SoI supervision, Survey of India validating and certifying all Map-1 outputs andStates/UTs utilizing the validated datasets for

Map-2 ground truthing and ownership verification. The session concluded by reiterating that Map-1 under NAKSHA represents one of the most extensive and accurate urban aerial mapping exercises undertaken in India, enabling reliable, interoperable and future-ready urban land records.

Live Demonstration of NAKSHA Web-GIS Dashboard

Dr. Sandeep Goyal, Executive Director, MPSeDC

The live demonstration of the NAKSHA Web-GIS Dashboard was conducted by Dr. Sandeep Goyal, Executive Director, Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation (MPSeDC). The session focused on showcasing the functional capabilities of the Web-GIS platform which serves as the operational and monitoring backbone of the NAKSHA Programme. The demonstration highlighted how the platform enables end-to-end visibility, real-time tracking and role-based governance of urban land surveys across States, districts and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

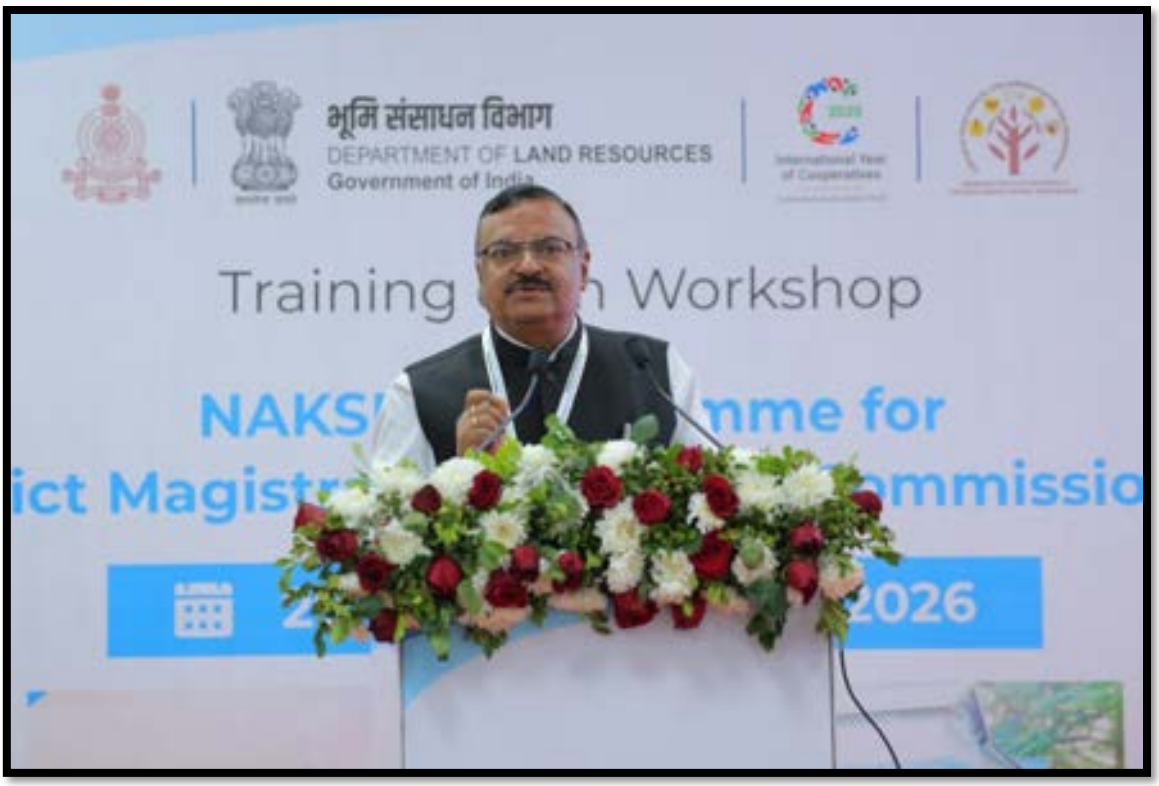
Dr. Goyal explained the overall user flow of the NAKSHA system, beginning with secure login and onboarding of users, followed by dashboard-based monitoring of aerial survey progress, ground truthing activities and field-level validation. He emphasized that the Web-GIS portal has been designed as a responsive and device-agnostic platform, accessible seamlessly across desktops, tablets and mobile devices, thereby ensuring usability for both administrative officials and field personnel.

The demonstration provided detailed insights into the role-based dashboards, including dashboards for State Administrators, District Administrators, ULB Administrators and Surveyors. The State and District dashboards were shown to provide aggregated analytics on overall survey progress, ULB-wise status and key performance indicators, enabling senior officers to monitor implementation, identify delays and take timely corrective actions. The ULB dashboard facilitates ward-wise and property-wise tracking of survey activities and supports effective coordination with field teams.

Special emphasis was placed on the Surveyor Dashboard which offers a map-based interface displaying assigned parcels, live GNSS rover locations, ground truthing points and verification status. Dr. Goyal demonstrated how this dashboard enables field teams to conduct plot verification, apply corrections

and update survey attributes efficiently, while maintaining spatial accuracy and traceability of field actions.

The session also highlighted the integration of spatial and non-spatial data within the platform, allowing seamless visualization of survey outputs alongside administrative and ownership attributes. Features such as live rover tracking and ground truthing point visualization were demonstrated as critical tools for quality assurance, supervisory control and real-time monitoring of field operations.



The presentation concluded with a discussion on future enhancements, including advanced analytics, performance dashboards and predictive monitoring tools aimed at strengthening governance oversight and implementation efficiency. Overall, the live demonstration reinforced the role of the NAKSHA Web-GIS Dashboard as a critical governance and management tool, ensuring transparency, accountability and timely execution of the NAKSHA Programme at scale.

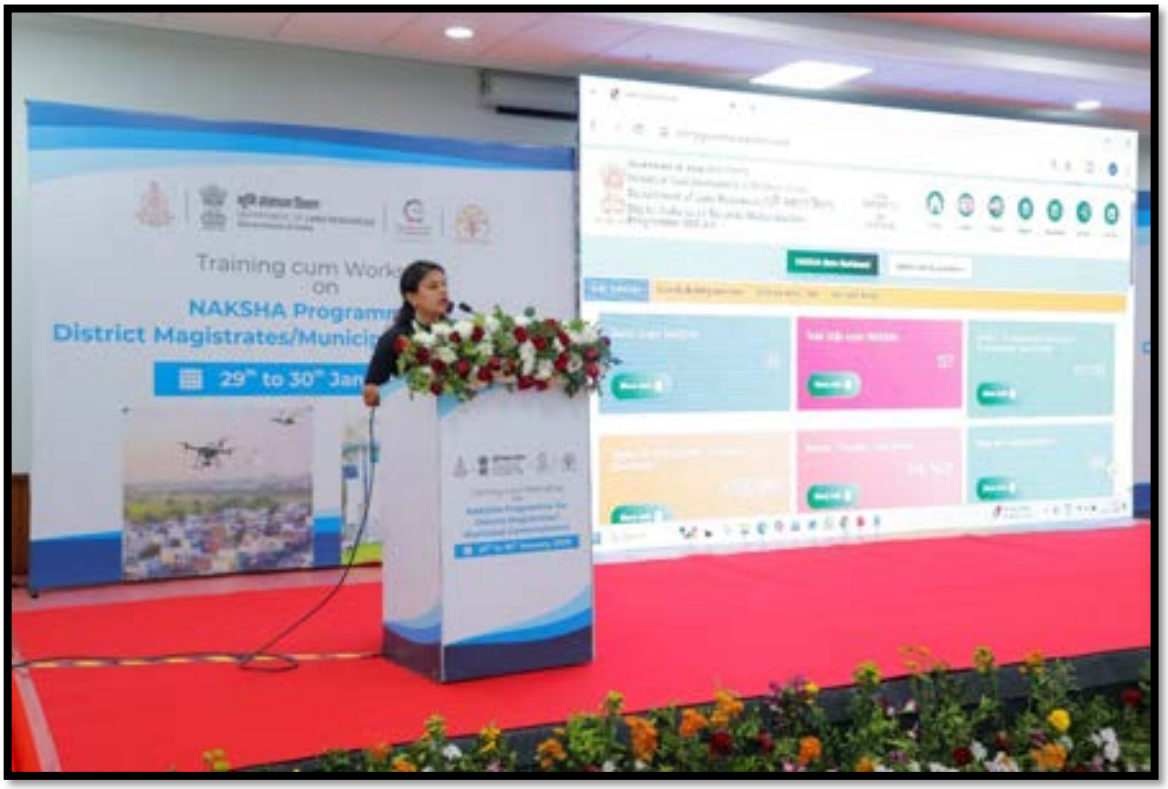
Demo of NAKSHA MIS for Monitoring

Ms. Atushi Priya, Data Analyst, NAKSHA NPMU, DoLR, MoRD, GoI

The NAKSHA MIS Portal, presented by Ms. Atushi Priya, was showcased as a centralized national-level monitoring system under DILRMP MIS 4.0 for real-time oversight of NAKSHA implementation.

The portal integrates data from States/UTs, Survey of India and agencies, providing dashboards on capacity building, aerial surveys and ground truthing progress.

It was positioned as a key governance tool enabling transparency, coordination and data-driven decision-making.



State Experience: City Survey and Planning for NAKSHA in Maharashtra

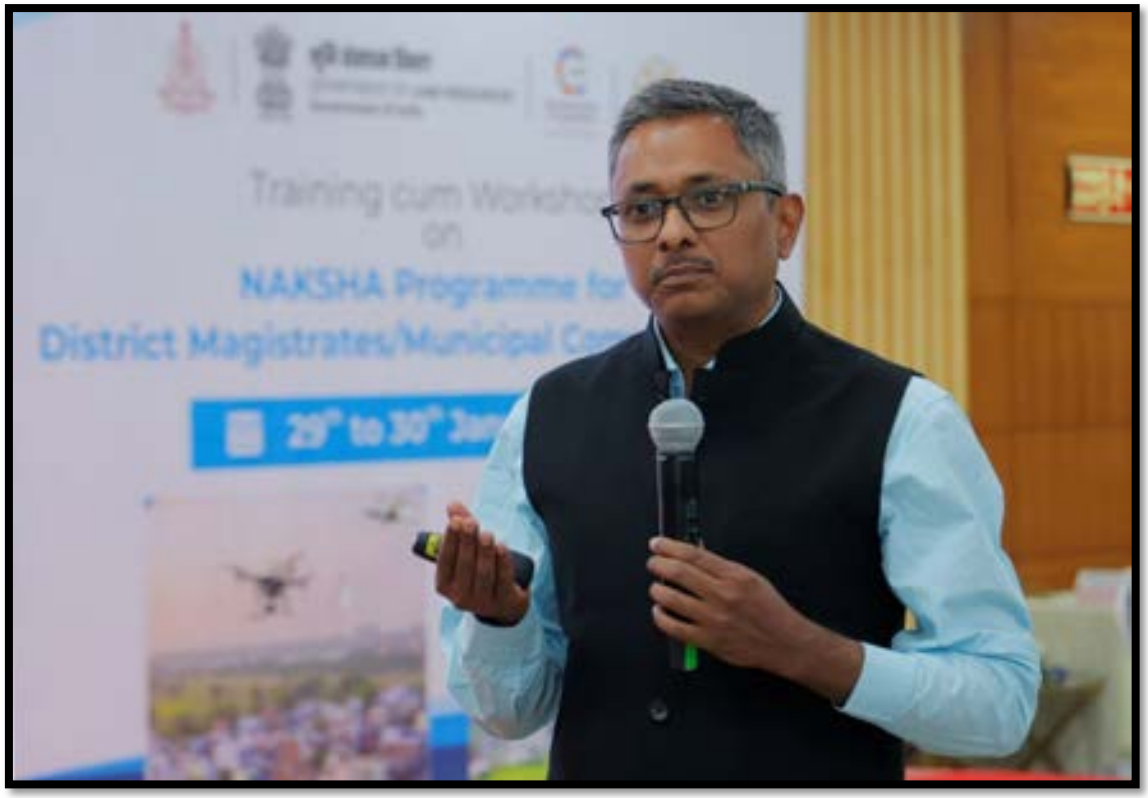
Shri N. K. Sudhansu, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, GoI

The presentation highlighted Maharashtra's long-standing institutional and legal preparedness for urban land surveys and its systematic adoption of NAKSHA to modernise city survey operations. The State has leveraged its robust legal framework under the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (MLRC), 1966 and the Maharashtra Land Revenue (Village, Town and City Survey) Rules, 1969, to integrate advanced geospatial technologies with legally sound enquiry and promulgation processes.

Maharashtra follows a well-defined end-to-end process flow for city surveys, beginning with notification of city limits by the Revenue and Urban Development Departments, followed by record collection, detailed property surveys, ownership enquiry, draft promulgation, objection disposal and final promulgation. Aerial drone surveys supported by Ground Control Points (GCPs), GNSS rovers, ETS andGIS-based ground truthing form the technical backbone of the survey. Orthorectified imagery (ORI) is superimposed with legacy cadastral maps, sanctioned layouts andRecord of Rights (7/12 extracts) to ensure spatial and textual consistency.

A key governance strength highlighted was the City Survey Enquiry System (CSES)—a fully online platform enabling ownership enquiry, objection submission, hearings, disposal and finalisation of maps and property records. Citizens can view draft maps, file objections, attend hearings and access final Property Cards and Sanads online, significantly enhancing transparency and accountability. Finalised Property Cards (Form-D) are published digitally and integrated with municipal systems.

The presentation emphasised the legal rigour of enquiry into title and possession, conducted under statutory provisions with powers to summon documents and record evidence under oath. Ownership determination carefully reconciles PTR data, 7/12 records, possession on ground andGIS-measured areas. Special procedures are followed for public utilities, government lands, encroachments, easement rights, cooperative housing societies andmulti-storeyed buildings.



Maharashtra candidly presented key challenges, including area mismatches between legacy records and modern measurements, possession discrepancies, urban expansion from Gram Panchayats to municipalities, illegal encroachments (Gunthewari), coordination with ULBs and shortage of GIS-skilled manpower. These were addressed through phased implementation, hybrid survey methods (LiDAR + CORS/ETS), prioritisation of public and government lands, establishment of state-level GIS and IT support cells and strong inter-departmental coordination.

Best practices shared included empanelment of specialised agencies for drone flying and post-processing, digitisation of all sanctioned layouts, API-based integration of land records, structured IEC and training programmes and third-party quality assurance. The pilot implementation in 10 ULBs demonstrated successful completion of drone surveys, ORI generation, ground truthing, enquiry and issuance of digital Property Cards.

In conclusion, Maharashtra's experience demonstrates that NAKSHA succeeds when advanced geospatial technology is embedded within a strong legal framework, transparent enquiry processes and citizen-centric digital systems. The State's model offers a scalable and replicable blueprint for other States undertaking urban land reforms under NAKSHA.

Administrative and Legal Framework for NAKSHA Implementation (Online)

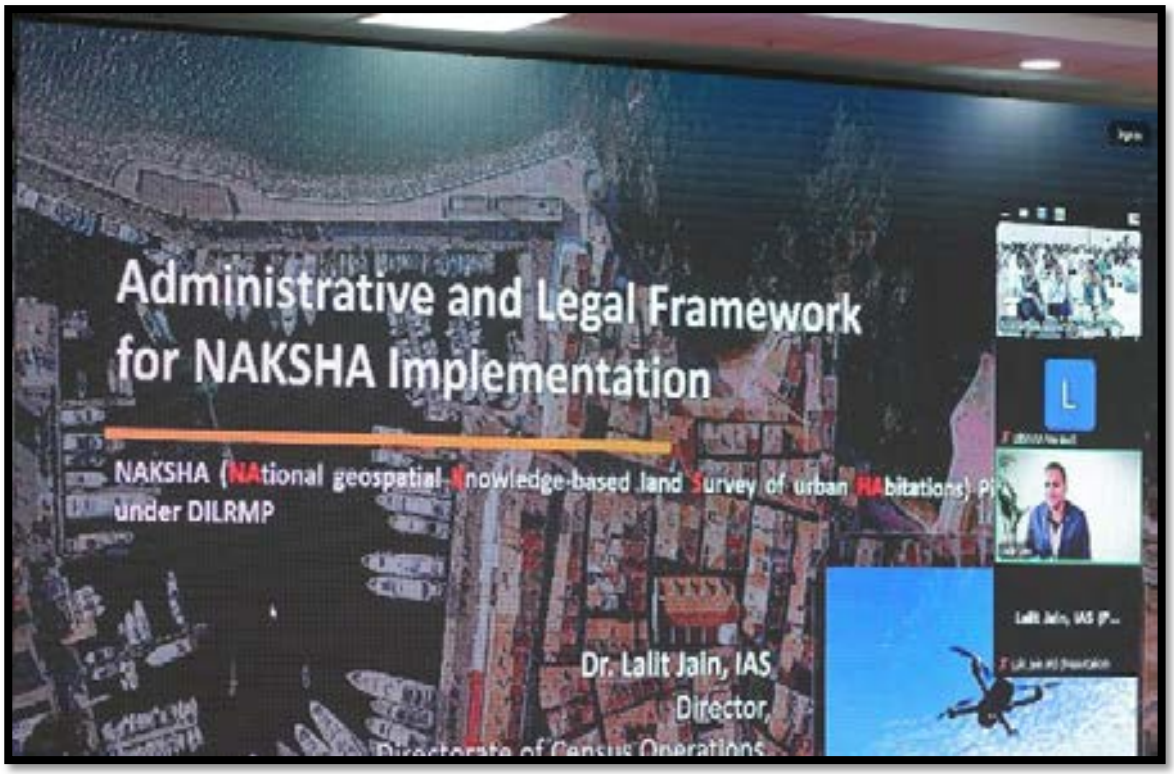
Dr. Lalit Jain, Director, Census Operations and Citizen Registration, Government of India, Chandigarh

Dr. Lalit Jain delivered a comprehensive presentation on the Administrative and Legal Framework governing the implementation of the NAKSHA Programme, emphasizing that the success of urban land surveys depends not only on advanced geospatial technology but equally on clear institutional roles, legal backing and well-defined procedures. He explained that NAKSHA, sanctioned under the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), was conceived to bridge the long-standing gap in urban and peri-urban land records that remained unaddressed despite significant progress under DILRMP and the SVAMITVA Scheme in rural areas.

The presentation outlined the institutional architecture of NAKSHA, with the Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development, acting as the nodal ministry responsible for policy formulation, funding, national coordination and oversight through the National Programme Management Unit (NPMU). Survey of India (SoI) was identified as the national technical authority responsible for aerial surveys, ORI generation, feature extraction, geodetic control andQA/QC. MPSEDC was presented as the technology partner for developing the end-to-end Web-GIS platform, while NIC/NICSI provide secure cloud infrastructure and cybersecurity support. State/UT Governments and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) hold ownership of field surveys, ground truthing, claims resolution and final publication of urban land records.

Dr. Jain explained that the legal robustness of NAKSHA is ensured by clearly separating the workflow into three stages. Map-1, led by SoI, focuses on technical production of high-accuracy spatial data; Map-2, led by States/ULBs, involves field survey, ground truthing and integration of ownership records; and Map-3 represents the legal stage, where claims, objections and

disputes are adjudicated by competent authorities under applicable State/UT laws, culminating in final publication of records and issuance of Urban Property Cards (UrPro).



The presentation placed strong emphasis on citizen participation and principles of natural justice. Provisions for advance public notices, ward-level meetings and structured stakeholder consultations were highlighted as mandatory components of the survey process. Mutation camps were presented as an effective administrative mechanism to resolve undisputed ownership changes prior to field surveys, thereby improving data accuracy and reducing post-survey disputes. The importance of State-notified title documents for ownership verification was emphasized, ensuring that only legally valid claims are reflected in final records.

Dr. Jain illustrated the framework through State and UT pilot experiences, particularly Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh, demonstrating how coordination committees, nodal officers and field teams operate within the prescribed administrative hierarchy. He explained that all survey outputs derive

their legal validity from existing land revenue laws, municipal acts and notified survey rules, ensuring that NAKSHA records are legally defensible and usable for property transactions, taxation, planning and governance.

The session concluded by underlining that NAKSHA succeeds when strong administrative systems deliver the process and strong legal frameworks deliver finality, positioning the programme as a transformative reform in urban land governance rather than merely a technological exercise.

DAY 2

Best Practices on IEC and Awareness for NAKSHA Implementation – Assam Experience

Ms. Tanvi Ahmed, Additional Director of Surveys, Assam

Ms. Tanvi Ahmed presented a comprehensive account of Assam's experience in implementing the NAKSHA Programme, with a particular focus on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), ground survey methodologies, geospatial technologies and governance integration. She emphasized that NAKSHA represents a fundamental shift from purely technical mapping exercises to citizen-facing urban land governance reforms, where awareness, acceptance and trust are as critical as spatial accuracy.

The presentation highlighted Assam's structured IEC framework, implemented both prior to and during ground truthing activities. This included public notices, ward-level meetings, engagement with elected representatives and municipal officials and deployment of sensitized field teams capable of clearly explaining survey objectives in local languages. Special emphasis was placed on communicating complex technical concepts—such as aerial surveys, Orthorectified Imagery (ORI), GNSS-based verification, parcel boundaries and ownership confirmation—in a manner easily understood by citizens.

Field teams were trained to proactively address common citizen concerns, including boundary disputes, legacy cadastral mismatches and apprehensions related to taxation. Citizens were informed about the long-term benefits of NAKSHA, such as clarity of ownership, reduction in disputes, improved municipal services, accurate property taxation and ease of property transactions. This sustained engagement significantly enhanced public cooperation during surveys.

Ms. Ahmed situated NAKSHA within the broader national policy context, linking it to the Union Budget 2024–25 emphasis on urban land reforms and the objectives of the National Geospatial Policy which seeks to democratize access to high-quality geospatial data. She underscored that NAKSHA is a

foundational reform enabling transparent, reliable and up-to-date urban land records to support planning, infrastructure development and land-based financing.

A key technical focus of the session was the role of GIS and ORI as the base layer for urban land surveys. Unlike sketch-based records or non-georeferenced maps, ORI provides spatial accuracy, real-world coordinates and legal usability. The NAKSHA workflow—comprising aerial surveys, ORI generation, DGPS and GNSS rover-based ground surveys and systematic ground truthing—was explained in detail. While aerial surveys ensure comprehensive coverage, field verification remains indispensable for resolving ownership ambiguities, subdivisions, encroachments and land-use changes.

Drawing from Assam's pilot ULBs, the presentation candidly discussed operational challenges such as mismatches between legacy cadastral maps and ground realities, frequent landform changes due to river erosion, informal settlements, dense urban morphology and hilly terrain. These challenges were addressed through iterative ground verification, polygon correction, use of 3D

flying techniques and LiDAR where required and close coordination between survey, revenue and municipal departments.

Interoperability emerged as a central governance theme. Ms. Ahmed emphasized that urban land records intersect multiple departments and siloed datasets weaken governance outcomes. Assam's GIS-based property tax system was cited as a good practice, integrating geo-tagged properties with unique IDs, electricity consumer numbers, trade licenses and online tax payment systems. NAKSHA outputs thus directly support improved revenue mobilisation and citizen-facing service delivery.

The session also highlighted standardized data templates under the NAKSHA portal, ensuring uniform attribute collection and introduced the Urban Property Record (UrPro) card as a unified digital record consolidating spatial, textual and documentary information.

In conclusion, Ms. Ahmed emphasized that IEC is a continuous process throughout the NAKSHA lifecycle and that successful implementation depends on phased execution, strong field supervision, inter-departmental coordination and trained municipal staff. Assam's experience demonstrates that urban land records must be treated as dynamic public infrastructure, critical to fiscal health, planning efficiency and citizen trust in urban governance.

State Experience: City Survey and Planning for NAKSHA in Karnataka

Shri Rajender Kumar Kataria, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Revenue & Endowments, Government of Karnataka

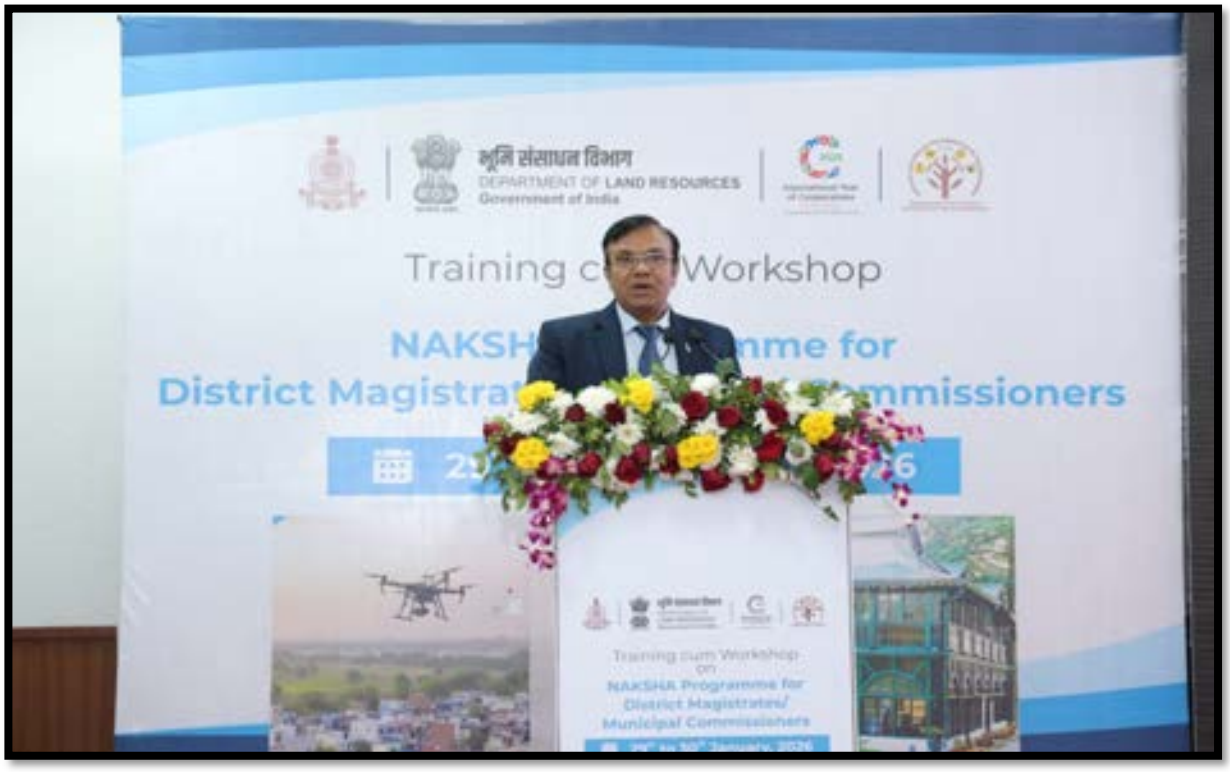
Shri Rajender Kumar Kataria presented Karnataka's extensive experience in city surveys and urban land record modernization, positioning the State as one of the most institutionally prepared jurisdictions for implementing the NAKSHA Programme. He traced Karnataka's city survey legacy spanning nearly a century, highlighting its gradual evolution from manual cadastral systems to advanced digital and geospatial platforms.

The presentation detailed Karnataka's early adoption of reforms such as Urban Property Ownership Records (UPOR) and large-scale city surveys using Electronic Total Stations (ETS), DGPS, GNSS rovers andUAV-based aerial surveys. Cities such as Bengaluru, Mysuru andBagalkote were cited as examples where drone-based surveys and GIS integration resulted in accurate parcel mapping, issuance of Property Record (PR) cards and enhanced citizen confidence in land records.

Shri Kataria emphasized that Karnataka's experience underscored the importance of legal preparedness and institutional ownership in urban surveys. He highlighted the need for clear legal frameworks supporting survey outputs, structured dispute resolution mechanisms and close coordination between revenue, municipal, registration and planning departments. The role of District Magistrates and Municipal Commissioners in driving survey execution and citizen engagement was particularly emphasized.

The presentation also discussed the use of GIS-based validation, topology checks and automated quality assurance mechanisms to ensure consistency between spatial data and textual records. Karnataka's approach demonstrated that authoritative parcel boundaries must form the

foundational base layer upon which property taxation, urban planning, infrastructure development and service delivery systems are built.



Shri Kataria concluded by outlining Karnataka's roadmap for aligning NAKSHA outputs with the Land Stack and national digital public infrastructure initiatives, enabling interoperability with registration systems, municipal databases and financial services. He stressed that accuracy, legal sanctity and citizen trust are non-negotiable outcomes of urban land reforms and that technology, when supported by strong governance and administrative leadership, can fundamentally transform urban land administration under the NAKSHA Programme.

State Based Consultations

Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh informed that NAKSHA implementation has been initiated with identification of ULBs and alignment with existing digital land record systems. The State highlighted challenges in harmonising legacy municipal property records with high-resolution ORI and GIS layers. Capacity constraints were observed at the ULB level, particularly availability of trained surveyors and GIS-skilled staff. Ground truthing faced issues in dense urban areas due to GNSS signal limitations and access constraints. Coordination between Revenue Department and Urban Local Bodies required structured workflows for timely verification and approvals. Citizen apprehension was reported, mainly related to fear of increased taxation and boundary corrections. The State proposed strengthening IEC activities and ward-level citizen interaction. Phased ground truthing and escalation mechanisms were suggested. Integration with property tax databases was identified as a key outcome. Preparation of clear operational SoPs was emphasized as the way forward.

Gujarat

Gujarat reported that preparatory activities under NAKSHA are underway, supported by strong institutional capacity and prior experience of resurvey exercises. The State highlighted learnings from the 2009–10 rural resurvey, noting that good intentions without adequate citizen onboarding can lead to long-term disputes. Current challenges include public resistance, language barriers, possession details and handling of encroachments. Technical discrepancies between aerial data and ground conditions were observed in select urban pockets. Inter-departmental coordination among Revenue, ULBs, Registration and Survey agencies was identified as a critical requirement. Capacity gaps were noted in adapting to new geospatial technologies. Gujarat emphasized the importance of Land Stack and interoperable datasets. Strong IEC, grievance redressal and legal vetting were stressed. The

State proposed preparation of a Gujarat-specific SoP within a defined timeline. Focus remains on legally robust and citizen-accepted outcomes.

Karnataka

Karnataka presented its experience of city survey and planning as relatively advanced, with integration of spatial data into urban planning and municipal functions. The State reported completion of significant preparatory work and availability of GIS-based workflows. Key issues included mismatch between legacy cadastral records and present ground realities, especially in older city cores. Ground truthing revealed subdivision of parcels and multiple ownership claims not reflected in records. Coordination between Revenue, Urban Development and Planning authorities required continuous alignment. Legal clarity was required for disputed and shared ownership parcels. Capacity building at ULB level remained a priority. The State emphasized phased implementation to manage complexity. Use of GIS for planning and taxation was highlighted as a major benefit. Karnataka supported standardized national workflows under NAKSHA.

Kerala

Kerala reported steady progress under NAKSHA, supported by strong digital governance systems and local institutional capacity. Challenges were observed due to high parcel density, fragmented landholdings and vertical development patterns. Technical issues arose during GNSS-based surveys in narrow roads and coastal settlements. Ground truthing identified inheritance-related ownership complexities and undocumented subdivisions. Coordination between Revenue Department and Local Self Government Institutions required structured data-sharing mechanisms. Citizen engagement was reported as effective when conducted in local language. Capacity gaps were limited but specialized GIS skills were required. Integration with municipal tax and service delivery platforms was emphasized. Long-term data

maintenance was identified as a key concern. Continuous updating mechanisms were proposed as the way forward.

Goa

Goa highlighted that NAKSHA implementation is influenced by unique land tenure systems and historical cadastral practices. The State reported challenges in reconciling Portuguese-era records with modern GIS datasets. Rapid land-use changes in coastal and tourism areas created additional complexity. Ground truthing encountered multiple ownership claims and unclear boundaries. Coordination between Revenue, Town Planning and Panchayat institutions required strengthening. Capacity constraints were noted in handling GIS tools and workflows. Citizen concerns were linked to fears of regularisation and taxation impacts. The State emphasized transparent communication and legal scrutiny. Phased implementation was adopted to address sensitive areas. Clear legal frameworks were identified as essential for successful rollout.

Maharashtra

Maharashtra presented extensive experience in city surveys, with NAKSHA being implemented in a complex urban environment. Operational challenges were reported due to large scale, dense development and presence of informal settlements. Technical issues included complex parcel geometries, overlaps and legacy record inconsistencies. Ground truthing revealed significant variation between recorded ownership and actual possession. Coordination among Revenue Department, Municipal Corporations and Planning Authorities was highlighted as a major challenge. Capacity gaps were noted in deploying sufficient trained survey teams. Citizen resistance was linked to redevelopment and regularisation concerns. The State emphasized strong supervision and third-party QA mechanisms. Integration with property tax and planning systems was prioritized. Robust grievance redressal was proposed as the way forward.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu reported structured progress under NAKSHA with emphasis on process standardization and departmental coordination. Challenges were observed in aligning town survey records with current urban expansion, particularly in peri-urban areas. Technical issues arose in mixed land-use zones. Ground truthing faced inheritance disputes and undocumented changes. Coordination between Revenue, Survey and Municipal Administration required formal workflows. Capacity building was needed for adoption of new geospatial technologies. Citizen awareness initiatives helped reduce resistance during field surveys. The State emphasized standardized data templates and attribute completeness. Integration with existing urban databases was prioritized. Dashboard-based monitoring was highlighted. Uniform national standards were supported.

Puducherry (UT)

Puducherry reported focused implementation due to compact geography and limited number of ULBs. Challenges included legacy cadastral inconsistencies and informal urban development. Technical issues were manageable but required careful parcel-level validation. Ground truthing revealed gaps between recorded ownership and possession. Coordination between Revenue and Municipal authorities needed strengthening. Capacity constraints were evident due to limited manpower. Citizen engagement played a key role in resolving objections. Legal clarity was emphasized for dispute resolution. Integration with municipal services was identified as a benefit. Phased validation was adopted. Strong monitoring mechanisms were recommended.

Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh reported significant progress under the NAKSHA Programme, with strong institutional ownership and active coordination among Revenue, Urban Administration and IT departments. The State highlighted its role as a key

technology partner through MPSEDC, contributing to both implementation and platform development. Operational challenges were noted in synchronising aerial survey outputs with ground truthing timelines across multiple ULBs. Technical issues included GNSS connectivity constraints in dense urban pockets and variability in legacy record quality. Capacity challenges were observed at the ULB level, particularly in sustained availability of trained field survey teams. Ground truthing revealed discrepancies between recorded ownership and possession, requiring iterative field verification. Coordination between Revenue officials and municipal staff was identified as critical for timely approvals and corrections. The State emphasized dashboard-based monitoring and real-time MIS tracking to manage scale. Strong IEC and grievance redressal mechanisms were highlighted as essential for citizen acceptance. Madhya Pradesh proposed continued capacity building, phased rollout and system-driven workflows as the way forward.

Chhattisgarh

Chhattisgarh reported NAKSHA implementation across Dhamtari, Jagdalpur and Ambikapur, with GT work in progress in Dhamtari and Jagdalpur. Ambikapur GT has not commenced due to pending CORS station installation. The State highlighted positional accuracy issues arising from GNSS rover and RTK connectivity failures. Signal interference in dense urban areas created "urban canyon" effects impacting GT precision. Limited internet connectivity in field locations delayed uploading of large geospatial datasets. Ground truthing revealed informal subdivision of recorded plots without formal mutation. Low awareness among landowners affected participation in surveys. Absentee property owners in urban areas caused delays in boundary verification. The State proposed ruggedized mobile devices with SIM connectivity for field teams. Real-time dashboard-based monitoring through the NAKSHA app and web portal was emphasized as the way forward.

Summary of challenges and way forward of group discussions					
Sr. No.	**State Name**	**Operational Challenges**	**Governance & Administrative Challenges**	**Ground Truthing & Field-Level Insights**	**Suggestions**
1	**Andhra Pradesh**	• Signal & Positional Accuracy (rainy season and weather conditions) • Record Mismatch • Capacity Building • Departmental Silos • Resource Strain • Ownership Disputes • Encroachment	• Integration Hurdles • Manpower Shortages	• Ownership Disputes • Absentee & Restricted Access • High-Density Challenges • Signal Interference • Data Accuracy	• IEC activities • Stake holder involvement • Time schedule for man power • Time bound grievance redressal • Special Executive Magistrates
2	**Chhattisgarh**	• Signal & Positional Accuracy (Urban canyons) • Hardware & Connectivity • Georeferencing Errors		• Informal Subdivisions • Absentee & Restricted Access • Public Resistance	• Mobile devices with internet connectivity • Real-time report of GT and Plot correction
3	**Gujarat**	• Signal & Positional Accuracy (dense and congested areas) • Georeferencing Errors • Record Mismatch • Capacity Building • Resource Strain • Ownership Disputes • Encroachment • Public Resistance	• Regulatory Gaps • Systems Integration • Manpower Shortages • Staffing Strategies • Compilation Challenges • Information Gaps	• Record Discrepancies (missing/non-availability of record) • Legacy Data Gaps • High-Density Challenges • Public Resistance due to earlier rural resurvey experience • Signal Interference	• Dedicated offices and man-power • Agency for record management • Stake holders meetings • SOP for NAKSHA • Realistic targets • Technical skill based recruitment • Data integration • GIS based data incorporation in various processes like NA orders, Layout plans, etc. • Inclusive IEC activities
4	**Kerala**	• Georeferencing Errors • Record Mismatch • Capacity Building • Departmental Silos • Public Resistance	• Authority & Supervision • Integration Hurdles • Systems Integration • Role Ambiguity • Legal Volatility	• Ownership Disputes • Absentee & Restricted Access • Public Resistance	• Joint verification • Training of master trainers • Staff outsourcing • Role clarity and work distribution between departments • Online portal for various procedures and tracking system • IEC through ULBs
5	**Goa**	• Network issue with portal and instruments • Departmental Silos • Public Resistance	• Manpower Shortages • CompilationChallenges • Urban-Rural Conflict • Information Gaps • Media Impact	• High-Density Challenges • Signal Interference	• Expanding CORS Network • Public awareness • Press conference

Summary of challenges and way forward of group discussions					
Sr. No.	**State Name**	**Operational Challenges**	**Governance & Administrative Challenges**	**Ground Truthing & Field-Level Insights**	**Suggestions**
6	**Tamil Nadu**	• Terrain Difficulties • Departmental Silos • Resource Strain	• Manpower Shortages • Staffing Strategies • Information Gaps	• Public Resistance • Data Accuracy	• Capacity building ULB staff • Coordination between different departments • Dedicated wing for NAKSHA
7	**Madhya Pradesh**	• Surveying issue in dense area with small plots • Encroachment • Absenteeism	• Manpower Shortages • Taxation Anxiety • Legal Volatility	• Record Discrepancies • Legacy Data Gaps • Ownership Disputes	• Door to door survey along with using ETS in dense areas • Coordination of executive and political wing • Deploy additional trained staff • Realtime dashboard for monitoring • IEC and training
8	**Maharashtra**	• Terrain Difficulties • Georeferencing Errors • Record Mismatch • Departmental Silos	• Authority & Supervision • Manpower Shortages • Role Ambiguity • Compilation Challenges • Taxation Anxiety • Information Gaps • Legal Volatility	• Record Discrepancies • Informal Subdivisions • Legacy Data Gaps • High-Density Challenges • Public Resistance • Signal Interference	• Standard SOP and timeline • Dedicated NAKSHA cell • Capacity building and hand holding • Regular review • Multi stake holder involvement
9	**Karnataka**	• Signal & Positional Accuracy (cloudy and adverse weather conditions) • Record Mismatch • Encroachment • Public Resistance	• Manpower Shortages • Information Gaps		• Capacity building • SOP for NAKSHA • Multi stake holder based IEC • Dedicated team for NAKSHA • ETS use along with DGPS Rover
10	**Puducherry**	• Hardware & Connectivity	• Infrastructure Deficits • Capacity Scaling • Information Gaps		• Resource scaling • Shift basis employment • Financial planning • Legal amendments and policy reforms

Special Address

Dr Jayanti S. Ravi, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Revenue, Gujarat

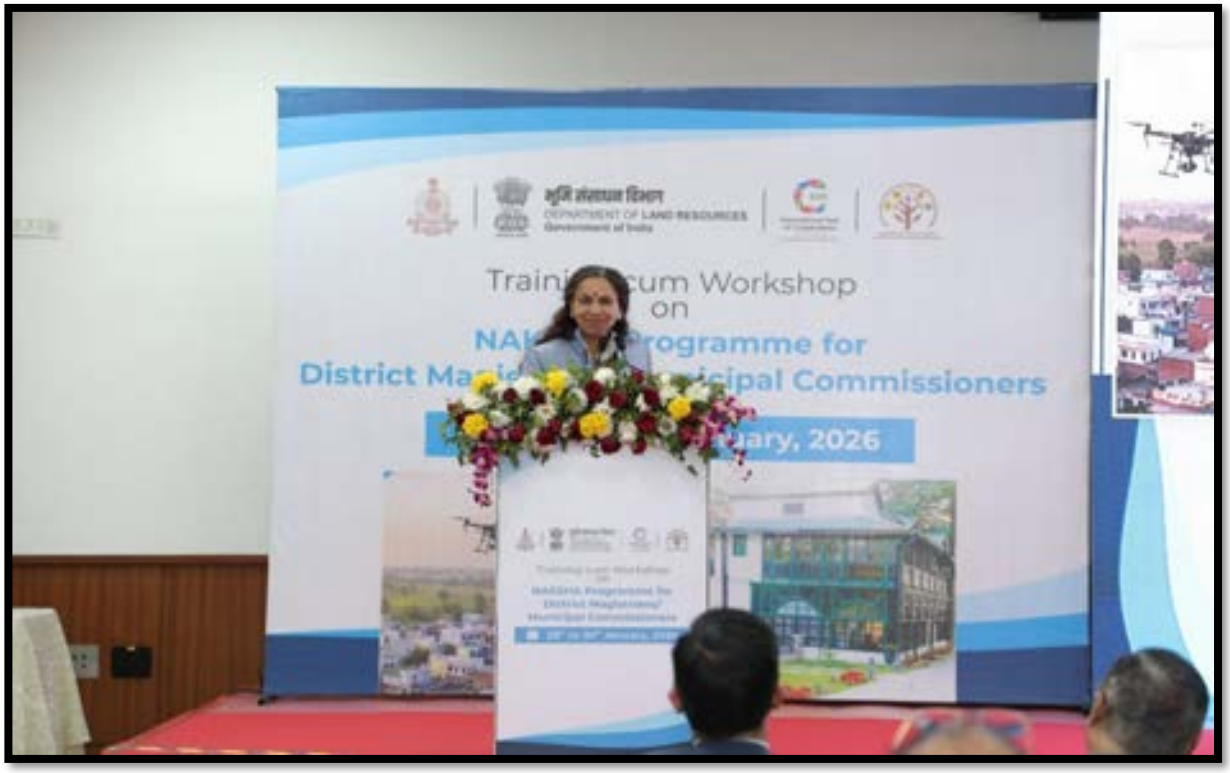
In her special address, Dr. Jayanti S. Ravi, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Revenue Department, Government of Gujarat, shared key governance and implementation insights related to the NAKSHA Programme, drawing from Gujarat's administrative experience and field realities. She highlighted that one of the major challenges in land reforms is public resistance, largely arising from inadequate understanding of the objectives and long-term benefits of programmes such as NAKSHA.

She emphasized the critical importance of inter-departmental coordination, noting that effective urban land governance requires seamless collaboration among revenue, municipal, registration, planning and utility departments. Dr. Ravi also referred to the evolving concept of the Land Stack, underlining the need for reliable, interoperable land data as foundational digital public infrastructure supporting multiple governance outcomes.

Dr. Ravi flagged several implementation challenges, including technical discrepancies, difficulties faced by field staff and citizens in adopting and understanding new technologies, language barriers, lack of clarity in possession details and issues related to encroachments. She also drew attention to the broader governance implications of inaccurate land records, including their indirect linkage with issues such as service delivery and social outcomes.

Reflecting on Gujarat's experience with the resurvey exercise undertaken during 2009–2010, she noted that while the initiative was undertaken with the objective of providing guaranteed titles in rural areas, it has, in some locations, resulted in complexities requiring segregation of settled cases from areas where resurvey needs to be revisited. She observed that incomplete public

onboarding and communication during earlier exercises had contributed to these challenges.



Concluding her address, Dr. Ravi highlighted the importance of learning from the presentations and deliberations during the workshop and directed that a Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) for NAKSHA implementation in Gujarat be prepared by the Revenue Department by the following week, incorporating lessons learnt and field-level insights.

Vote of Thanks

Shri J. K. Jograna, Director, Centre of Excellence in Administration and Management (CoE) and Deputy Director, DISRA, proposed the vote of thanks at the conclusion of the two-day NAKSHA Training-cum-Workshop.

He expressed his sincere gratitude to the Additional Chief Secretary, Revenue Department, Government of Gujarat, Dr. Jayanti Ravi, for her inspiring guidance, insightful address and active participation in the deliberations, which greatly motivated the officers and enriched the discussions.

He also conveyed heartfelt thanks to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India; the B.N. Yugandhar Centre for Rural Studies (BNYCRS); and the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie, for their continued support and collaboration in organising the programme.

Shri Jograna thanked the senior officers and resource persons from various States for sharing their valuable experiences and best practices related to the

implementation of the NAKSHA programme. He appreciated the enthusiastic participation of all the officers, whose active involvement, group presentations and discussions made the workshop meaningful and outcome-oriented.

He also acknowledged the efforts of the organising team from CoE, DISRA and the Revenue Department for their meticulous planning and smooth conduct of the programme and extended thanks to all stakeholders for contributing to the success of the workshop.

ANNEXURES

Annexure I	Sample Nomination Letter
Annexure II	Schedule of the "Training cum Workshop on NAKSHA Programme for District Magistrates/Municipal Commissioners" (29th to 30th January, 2026)
Annexure III	List of Participants attending the Training cum Workshop on NAKSHA Programme for District Magistrates/ Municipal Commissioner

Annexure I

Rajesh Meena, IAS
Deputy Director &
Centre Director, B N Yugandhar Centre for Rural Studies
Email: crs.lbsnaa@nic.in

No. T-31012/6/2025-CRS
Dated: 2 January, 2026

Subject: Nomination for the "Training cum Workshop on NAKSHA for District Magistrates/ Municipal Commissioners" at Gandhinagar, Gujarat (29-30 January, 2026) - Reg.

Respected Sir,

The B N Yugandhar Centre for Rural Studies (BNYCRS) of the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration is a leading resource establishment for training, research and policy recommendations in respect of various issues of land administration and management.

BNYCRS is conducting Training-cum-Workshop on NAKSHA Programme for District Magistrates/ Municipal Commissioners of the pilot districts sponsored by the Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India at Gandhinagar, Gujarat from 29th to 30th January, 2026.

In this regard, it is hereby kindly requested to nominate the Executive Officers/ Municipal Commissioners involved in the implementation of NAKSHA in your state (Annexure). The nominated officials are to register at www.lbsnaa.gov.in by **19th January, 2026.** TA/DA during the travel has to be borne by the State Government.

With regards.

Yours sincerely,

(Rajesh Meena) 02.01.26

Encl.: As above

Shri M. Thennarasan, IAS
Principal Secretary
14th Block, 9th Floor, Sachivalaya
Gandhinagar
Gujarat

Copy to: District Collectors (As mentioned in the Annexure)

Annexure II

B N Yugandhar Centre for Rural Studies
Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie
Training cum Workshop on NAKSHA Programme for District Magistrates/ Municipal Commissioners
in collaboration with
Centre of Excellence in Land Administration and Management (CoE), Gujarat
Venue: Seminar Hall-1, Mahatma Mandir, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
(29th – 30th January, 2026)

Time (in Hrs)	Session(s)	Guest Speaker(s)
	Day 1 (29-01-2026)	
09:00 – 09:45	Registration of the Participants	
09:45 – 10:15	Minute to Minute Programme will be issued separately	
10:15 – 10:35	**HIGH TEA**	
	TECHNICAL SESSIONS	
10:35 – 11:20	Overview of NAKSHA programme	Shri Shyam Kumar
11:20 – 12:05	Map-1: Aerial data acquisition under NAKSHA programme	Shri S. K. Sinha
12:05 – 12:15	**BREAK**	
12:15 – 13:15	Live-demo of functionality: NAKSHA Web-GIS dashboard (45 mins.) Demo of NAKSHA MIS for monitoring (15 mins.)	Dr. Sandeep Goyal Ms. Atushi Priya
13:15 – 14:15	**LUNCH**	
14:15 – 15:00	**State experience:** Experience of city survey and planning for NAKSHA in **Maharashtra**	Shri N. K. Sudhansu
15:00 – 15:45	Administrative & legal framework for NAKSHA implementation (Online)	Dr. Lalit Jain
15:45 – 16:15	**HIGH TEA**	
16:15 – 17:30	**State based consultations** **(State wise discussions will be conducted to enable focused and solution oriented discussions on key operations, governance challenges and ground truthing under NAKSHA. The participants will prepare state-wise presentation on status, challenges and solutions on NAKSHA)**	
	DAY 2 (30-01-2026)	
09:45 – 10:30	Best practices on IEC and awareness for NAKSHA implementation and **Assam Experience**	Ms. Tanvi Ahmed
10:30 – 11:15	**State experience:** Experience of city survey and planning for NAKSHA in **Karnataka** **(Observance of silence to pay tribute to Mahatma Gandhi 'Father of the Nation' for two minutes at 11:00)**	Shri Rajender Kumar Kataria
11:15– 11: 30	**HIGH TEA**	
11:30 – 12:45	Plenary – Group presentations and discussion	Expert Review Panel: • Dr. Jayanti S. Ravi • Shri Rajender K. Kataria

		• Shri Shyam Kumar
12:45 – 13:00	Special Address by Additional Chief Secretary, Revenue	Dr. Jayanti S. Ravi
13:00 – 13:05	Vote of Thanks	Director, CoE, Gujarat
13:05 – 13:15	Distribution of Memento and Certificate	BNYCRS, LBSNAA
13:15 – 13:30	**GROUP PHOTO**	
13:30 – 14:30	**LUNCH**	
14:30 – 16:00	Practical demo of ground-truthing technologies under NAKSHA	Survey of India Team
16:00 onwards	**HIGH TEA**	

Guest Speakers and Session Moderators

Shri Shyam Kumar, IDAS (2007), Director, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.
Session Moderator: Ms. Neha Byadwal, IAS (P), Assistant Collector, Bharuch

Shri S. K. Sinha, Additional Surveyor General (Tech.), Survey of India
Session Moderator: Shri Abhishek Pramod Tale, IAS (P), Assistant Collector, Banaskantha, Palanpur

Dr. Sandeep Goyal, Executive Director, MPSEDC, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
Ms. Anushi Priya, Data Analyst, NAKSHA NPMU, DoLR, New Delhi
Session Moderator: Ms. Anjali Ajay Thakur, IAS (P), Assistant Collector, Panchmahal, Godhara

Shri N. K. Sudhansu, IAS (MH: 2000), Additional Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Govt. of India.
Session Moderator: Ms. Dharini M, IAS (P), Assistant Collector, Kutch, Bhuj

Dr. Lalit Jain, IAS (HP: 2011), Director, Census Operations and Citizen Registration, Chandigarh
Session Moderator: Ms. Vrushali S. Kamble, IAS (P), Assistant Collector, Rajkot

Ms. Tanvi Ahmed, ACS, Additional Director of Surveys, Govt. of Assam
Session Moderator: Shri Atul Singh, IAS (P), Assistant Collector, Amreli

Shri Rajender Kumar Kataraia, IAS (Karnataka: 1996), Additional Chief Secretary, Revenue and Endowments, Govt. of Karnataka.
Session Moderator: Ms. Ritika Aima, IAS (P), Assistant Collector, Tapi, Vyara

Dr. Jayanti S. Ravi, IAS (Gujarat: 1991), Additional Chief Secretary, Revenue Department, Govt. of Gujarat.
Session Moderator: Ms. Vrushali S. Kamble, IAS (P), Assistant Collector, Rajkot

Survey of India Team:
Shri J K Singh, Officer Surveyor, Gujarat, Daman & Diu Geo-Spatial Directorate, Survey of India, Gandhinagar
Shri R C Mistri, Surveyor, Gujarat, Daman & Diu Geo-Spatial Directorate, Survey of India, Gandhinagar
Shri Pratyush, Surveyor, Gujarat, Daman & Diu Geo-Spatial Directorate, Survey of India, Gandhinagar
Shri Ritesh Patel, Surveyor, Gujarat, Daman & Diu Geo-Spatial Directorate, Survey of India, Gandhinagar

Sd/-
(Rajesh Meena)
Course Coordinator

Date: 28-01-2026

Annexure III

Training cum Workshop on NAKSHA Programme for District Magistrates/ Municipal Commissioners
(29th – 30th January, 2026)
Venue: Seminar Hall-1, Mahatma Mandir, Gandhinagar, Gujarat

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No.	Name and Address (Shri/ Ms./ Dr.)
1.	Kiran B. Jhaveri, IAS Collector, Morbi
2.	Kuldeepsinh Vala Deputy Municipal Commissioner Municipal Commissioner Office, Morbi
3.	Nilaksh Makwana Deputy Municipal Commissioner KAMC Office, Anand
4.	Gavranu Bhikhubhai Vasani Deputy Commissioner Navsari Municipal Corporation Dudhiya Talav, Navsari
5.	Anandkumar Ukani Deputy Municipal Commissioner Nadiad Municipal Corporation, Nadiad
6.	Mehul Desai Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Gandhidham
7.	Praveensingh Jaitawat Prant Adhikari 1st Floor, Taluka Seva Sadan, Morbi
8.	Mayur Parmar SDM, Collector Officer, Anand
9.	Ketul Italiya Deputy Collector & SDM Collector Office, Navsari
10.	Nirbhay M. Gondaliya Prant Officer Nadiad Municipal Corporation, Nadiad
11.	Suresh J. Chaudhary Deputy Collector & SDM Gandhidham Municipal Corporation SDM Office, Anjar (Kutch)
12.	Charola Dalsukh Veljibhai Tax Officer Morbi Municipal Corporation, Morbi

13.	Pareshbhai Mistri Tax Inspector, Anand
14.	Viresh K. Jadav Tax Officer, Navsari
15.	Mukesh M. Patni Tax Officer Nadiad Municipal Corporation Nadiad
16.	Sanketsinh Laxmansinh Dindod Sub-Registrar Grade-1 Room No. 18, Taluka Seva Sadan Morbi
17.	Daxesh R. Trivedi Sub-Registrar Sub-Registrar Office Juna Seva Sadan, Borsad Chokdi Anand
18.	Fenil H. Patel Sub-Registrar Sub-Registrar Office Taluka Seva Sadan Navsari
19.	Sureshbhai B. Chaudhari Sub-Registrar Collector Office Kheda
20.	Akash J. Patel Sub-Registrar Sub-Registrar Office First Floor, Mamlatdar Office Gandhidham
21.	Ritesh B. Kokani Mamlatdar Taluka Seva Sadan, Navsari
22.	Sandip G. Mistry Mamlatdar Mamlatdar Office, Nadiad
23.	J. S. Sindhi Mamlatdar Mamlatdar Office, Gandhidham
24.	Kunjal R. Patel Town Planner Gandhi Chowk, Morbi
25.	Arpan M. Shah Town Planner KAMC Office, Anand

26.	Pathik Chaudhari Town Planner Navsari Municipal Corporation NMC Building Navsari
27.	Dhrohit Chauhan Junior Town Planner Nadiad Municipal Corporation Kheda
28.	Anil Prajapati Assistant Planner Gandhidham Municipal Corporation Gandhidham
29.	Nirav Patel Town Planner Gandhidham Municipal Corporation Gandhidham
30.	N. M. Togdia Deputy Director Land Records Ahmedabad
31.	Mehul Pandya Deputy Director Land Records Vadodara
32.	M. K. Prajapati Deputy Director Land Records, Surat
33.	Rajesh Thumar Deputy Director Land Records, Bhavnagar
34.	Mayur M. Karmata DILR Bhavnagar DILR Office, Bhavnagar
35.	Avani Chauhan SLR, Anand
36.	P. S. Soni SLR, Navsari
37.	Dipak K. Sonara SLR, Kheda, Nadiad
38.	Anil B. Jadav SDM-Bhuj & I/C SLR Gandhidham Municipal Corporation SLR Office, Kutch
39.	Ashish H. Modi SLR, Gandhinagar

40.	Bhavesh M. Gambhava SLR Patan, Gandhinagar
41.	Bhumika B. Mori SLR Jilla Seva Sadan Tapi
42.	B. A. Patel SLR Amreli
43.	Umesh B. Harkhani SLR Rajpipala Narmada
44.	Ashvinsinh Ajitsinh Zala SLR Junagadh Municipal Corporation SLR Office, Junagadh
45.	Navalkumar Mayani SLR Survey Bhawan, Himmatnagar Sabarkantha
46.	Miral N. Vaghela SLR Survey Bhawan, Near Panchbatti Circle, Bharuch
47.	Foram Kubavat SLR Survey Bhawan, Surendranagar
48.	Jaykumar Maheshbhai Bhoraniya DILR DILR Office, Jilla Seva Sadan Morbi
49.	Patel Ekta Alpeshbhai DILR DILR Office Anand
50.	Mitesh R. Mehta DILR DILR Office, Navsari
51.	Bhavna N. Rabari DILR Block No. 217, Sardar Bhawan Nadiad
52.	A. R. Raval City Survey Superintendent Jilla Seva Sadan, Anand

53.	Desai Dinesh Mafabhai City Survey Superintendent Jilla Seva Sadan Navsari
54.	Charmi Parekh City Survey Superintendent Sardar Bhawan Nadiad
55.	H. V. Brahmbhatt City Survey Superintendent Gandhidham
56.	Varmora Prakash Senior Surveyor Jilla Seva Sadan Morbi
57.	Bhavik Babulal Hothi M. Surveyor Taluka Seva Sadan, Morbi
58.	Satish Sureshbhai Padsumbiya Senior Surveyor Jilla Seva Sadan, Morbi
59.	Pitambar P. Parmar Surveyor Morbi Municipal Corporation. Morbi
60.	Hardipsinh J. Zala Surveyor Morbi Municipal Corporation, Morbi
61.	Sumit D. Thakkar Senior Surveyor Seva Sadan, Anand
62.	K. B. Chavada Senior Surveyor City Survey Office, Jilla Seva Sadan Anand
63.	Mahipal P. Chaudhari Senior Surveyor City Survey Office, Jilla Seva Sadan Anand
64.	J. C. Chaudhary Senior Surveyor SLR Office, Seva Sadan (Old), Anand
65.	J. C. Chaudhary Senior Surveyor DILR Office, Jilla Seva Sadan (Old) Anand

66.	Nileshbhai P. Lad Senior Surveyor City Survey Superintendent Navsari
67.	Nikunj I. Patel M. Surveyor City Survey Superintendent, Jilla Seva Sadan Navsari
68.	Chandreshkumar N. Raval Surveyor City Survey Office, Jilla Seva Sadan Navsari
69.	Virendrasinh P. Solanki Surveyor City Survey Office, Jilla Seva Sadan Navsari
70.	Jaydip R. Thakor Senior Surveyor DILR, Jilla Seva Sadan, Navsari
71.	Solanki Nareshkumar D. Senior Surveyor CSS Office, Sardar Patel Bhawan Nadiad
72.	Devang H. Modi Surveyor CSS Office, Sardar Patel Bhawan Nadiad
73.	Rameshbhai Mangalbhai Parmar Maintenance Surveyor City Survey Office, Nadiad
74.	Drupad M. Dodiya Surveyor District Inspector Land Records Sardar Patel Bhavan Nadiad
75.	Mansuri Asifbhai A. Senior Surveyor District Inspector Land Records Sardar Patel Bhavan, Nadiad
76.	Rajput Kripalsinh R. Surveyor Survey Bhavan Bhuj
77.	Mahesh D. Maheshwari Senior Surveyor Survey Bhawan Kachchh – Bhuj

78.	Kailash B. Rathod Senior Surveyor Survey Bhawan Kachchh – Bhuj
79.	Harshad M. Gameti Surveyor Gandhidham, Kutch
80.	Hardik Samjibhai Agariya Surveyor Survey Bhavan Bhuj-Kutch
81.	Swapneel Vajianapurkar Town Planner, Gandhinagar
82.	Prajapati Shwetaben A. Junior Town Planner O/o Chief Town Planner Gandhinagar
83.	Rakesh Adroja ICT Officer Town Planning & Valuation Department, Gandhinagar
84.	Shalin Parikh Junior Town Planner O/o Chief Town Planner Gandhinagar
85.	Nareshbhai Gulabbhai Gohil Planning Assistant O/o Chief Town Planner Gandhinagar
86.	Shefalee Chaudhary SSIGR Staff Superintendent at Stamps & Registration Gandhinagar
87.	Pankaj Chaudhari Assistant IGR Stamps & Registration Bhawan Gandhinagar
88.	Sandip Savani Assistant IGR Stamps & Registration Bhawan Gandhinagar
89.	Shailesh Khanesha Jt. Director (IT) NIC, New Sachivalaya Gandhinagar
90.	Nilesh Jethava Deputy Director (IT) NIC. Gandhinagar

91.	Amit Panseriya Software Programmer NIC Gandhinagar
92.	Dharmendra Sr. Software Developer NIC Gandhinagar
93.	Navit Software Developer NIC Gandhinagar
94.	Asif A. Malek Land Administrator Settlement Commissioner & Director Land Records Gandhinagar
95.	Rohit Sharma Project Coordinator (NAKSHA Project) Settlement & Director Office Revenue Department Gandhinagar
96.	Brajmohan Choudhary GIS Manager SCNDLR, Gandhinagar
97.	Kshipra S. Agre, IAS Collector Jilla Seva Sadan, Navsari
98.	Praveen Chaudhary, IAS Collector Collector Office, Anand
99.	Raju Banavalikar Accounts Taxation Officer Corporation of the City of Panaji Panaji, Goa
100.	Gaurab Verma Assistant Revenue Inspector Nagar Parishad Dewalpur
101.	Rohan Bapurao Ghuge, IAS Collector and District Magistrate Collector Office, Jilha Peth, Jalgaon 425001
102.	Shekhar Bapat Revenue Inspector Office of the Collector Indore, Madhya Pradesh

103.	B. C. Basavaraju Commissioner City Municipal Council Chikkamagaluru Karnataka
104.	Sanand Basaprabhu Todakar Chief officer (KMAS-II) Urban Development Boragaon District Belagavi, Karnataka
105.	Deepak M. Revenue officer Urban Development Department City Municipal Council Chikkamagaluru Karnataka
106.	Karan Mishra Kasba Patwari Dewalpur Indore
107.	Ravi S Rangasubhe Municipal Commissioner Urban Development Department Near Sangolli Rayanna Circle, Gokak Belagavi, Karnataka
108.	Dharmendra Choukse Tehsildar Dewalpur. Indore
109.	Praveen Kumar Verma Commissioner, Municipal Corporation General Administration Department F-6,Saket Colony, Near BSNL Office Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh
110.	Suresh G. Bablad Chief Officer Directorate of Municipal Administration Town Panchayat, Bhagyanagar District Koppal, Karnataka
111.	Devnarayan Kashyap Commissioner Nagar Nigam Ambikapur Chhattisgarh
112.	L. Shankar Chief Officer Department of Municipal Administration Hanagal-Shiralakoppa Main Road Anavatti, Soraba Taluk, Shivamoga District, Karnataka

113.	Raju D. Banakar, KMAS Municipal Commissioner City Municipal Office, Basavakalayna District Bidar, Karnataka
114.	Neha Byaowal, IAS (P) Assistant Collector Collectorate, Bharuch
115.	Ritika Aima, IAS (P) Assistant Collector Collectorate, Tapi
116.	Atul Singh, IAS Assistant Collector Collectorate, Amreli
117.	M. Dharani, IAS Assistant Collector Collectorate, Kutch
118.	Maruti Pandurang Gaikwad Chief Officer Kulgaon Badlapur, Municipal Council Thane
119.	Pankaj Gokul Patil Chief Officer Khopoli Municipal Council District Raigad
120.	Madhu Gono Narvekar Chief Officer Margao Municipal Council Directorate of Municipal Administration Margao Municipal Council Margao, Goa
121.	Saesh Bala Satardekar Community Organizer Margao Municipal Council, Goa
122.	Deepak Kust Dessai Municipal Engineer Margao Municipal Council, Goa
123.	P. Viswanath Municipal Commissioner Commissioner of Municipal Administration D.NO 40/396, Near Old Control Room, Kurnool
124.	S. Selva Balaji Commissioner Thiruvannamalai City Municipal Corporation 222, Tirukovilur Main Road Thiruvannamalai – 606 601

125.	Abdul Azeez A. Revenue Inspector LSGD Kavummoola Veedu, Chennanpara Vithura P O, Thiruvananthapuram
126.	R.Vijayakumar Commissioner 43, Municipal Office Building Municipal Office Road, Viruthunagar
127.	K. Balasubramanian Commissioner Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department No.20, Hospital Road,Kancheepuram
128.	Sachin Dhondiram Raut Municipal Council Varangaon, District Jalgaon
129.	Nilesh Dagdurao Ranjankar Chief Officer Urban Development Ghugus, Chandrapur
130.	Rushikesh Kailas Gaddam Assistant Town Planner Town Planning and Valuation Department Pandharpur, Solapur
131.	Nitesh Anil Mirikar Town Planning Assistant Urban Development Department Shirdi Municipal Council, Tal- Rahata District Ahilyanagar
132.	Lalkumar J. R. Municipal Secretary (GRADE-2) Local Self Government Department Perinthalmanna Municipality Malappuram – 679 322
133.	Suresh Kumar B. T. Green City Manager Municipal corporation (LSGD) Neyyattinkara Municipality, Thiruvananthapuram
134.	Boby S. Revenue Officer Local Self Government Department Moolayil Veedu, Karaiam, Edathara PO, Kadakkal, Kollam, Kerala
135.	Sajiroon S. Municipal Commissioner Local Self Government Department Ponnani Municipal Office, Ponnani South P.O Ponnani, Malappuram – 679 586

136.	Akash Sunil Mhetre Assistant Town Planner Kulgaon Badlapur, Municipal Council Thane
137.	Shameer Muhammed B. Municipal Secretary Grade-3 Amina Manzil (Edasseril) Krishnapuram PO, Kayamkulam
138.	Rahul Verma Chief Municipal Officer Meghnagar, District Jhabua
139.	Anil Kachware Deputy Collector, Vidisha
140.	Suresh Kumar N. Municipal Commissioner Municipal Administration Nerayilatt House Thinoor (PO), Kakkattil (via) District Kozhikode
141.	Ramesan K. P. Clean City Manager LSGD Vadakara Municipality Vadakara Municipal Office Kozhikode – 673 101, Kerala
142.	Prasanth K. P. Superintendent Vaikom Municipality Vaikom P.O., Kottayam, Kerala
143.	Noushad A. Municipal Commissioner Municipal Administration Kasaragode Municipality Kasaragode, Kerala
144.	Upputuri Sarada Devi Additional Commissioner Tirupati Municipal Corporation Ruya Hospital Road, Tirupati
145.	Sanjay Dewda Chief Municipal Officer Nagar Parishad Unhel Ujjain
146.	A. Sulthana Deputy Commissioner Municipal Administration & Water Supply Department Big Bazaar street, Town Hall Coimbatore – 641 001

147.	Rajesh Parmar Patwari Tehsil Office Unhel, Block Navda District Ujjain Madhya Pradesh
148.	Anil More Incharge - Tehsildar Tehsil Unhel District Ujjain
149.	Vijay Pratap Singh Patwari Revenue Department Tehsil Makhan Nagar District Narmadapuram
150.	Deepesh Chouhan Patwari Revenue Department Tehsil Makhan Nagar, District, Narmadapuram
151.	Savita Patel Tehsildar Land Resources & Management, Vidisha
152.	Surekha Jatav Project Director Urban Development Department Nagar Palika, Raisen
153.	Surekha Yadav Tehsildar Land Resources & Management Revenue Department District Narmadapuram
154.	Durgesh Singh Thakur Chief Municipal Officer Urban Administration & Housing Department F-10 Civil Lines, Sherpura, Vidisha
155.	S. Omkar Town Planning Officer Anantapuram Municipal Corporation, Anantapur - 515001
156.	Nidhi Lodhi Nayab Tehshildar Nagar Tehsil, Vidisha
157.	T.S.S.N.G. Srinivas Head PMU AP Resurvey and NAKSHA O/o C&DMA APCRDA Building Rayapudi, Amaravathi Andhra Pradesh

158.	K. P. Sreejith Municipal Commissioner Mahe Municipality, Municipal Complex Mahe – 673 310, Puducherry
159.	Arun Ayavou R. Deputy Director (Municipal Administration) Local Administration Department Puducherry
160.	Mahendra Chouhan Tehsildar Land Resources & Management Revenue Department Narmadapuram, Madhya Pradesh
161.	Kamal Muzalda CMO Nagar Palika Parishad Municipal Marg Near Bus Station Alirajpur – 457 887
162.	Praveen Chand Sarwa Deputy Commissioner Nagar Nigam Dhamtari Near City Kotwali, Dhamtari
163.	Goverdhan Singh Rajpoot Chief Municipal Officer Nagar Parishad Makhan Nagar District Narmadapuram
164.	Janga Suraj Kumar Deputy City Planner Guntur Municipal Corporation Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
165.	N.V.V. Satyanarayana Commissioner 65-13-7, E V R Ramamohana Rao Street, Shree Sakhi Bhavan, Mehar Nagar Kakinada – 533 003,Andhra Pradesh
166.	Shaik Aleem Basha Commissioner Mangalagiri Tadepalli Municipal Corporation, Mangalagiri, Guntur
167.	Y. O. Nandan Municipal Commissioner Municipal Corporation, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh
168.	Koduru Venkateswararao Municipal Commissioner, Ongole Municipal Corporation, Ongole
169.	Annapragada Bhanu Pratap Commissioner, Eluru Municipal Corporation, Eluru, Andhra Pradesh

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